

English (2)

GRAMMAR

REFORM'D INTO

A

SMALL COMPASS

AND

EASY METHOD

FOR THE

Reader Learning

AND

Better Understanding

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE

BY WAY OF

INTRODUCTION

TO

OTHER LANGUAGES.

M.DCC.XXXVII.



HammerSmith Jan. 21. 1737.

Advertisement.

ORthoëpy and Orthography excepted (which are the business of Spelling-books, and foreign to the design of this essay) the following *six pages* are offerd to the public, as the *Completest Grammar of the English Tongue*, and properest introduction to other languages, by

SOLOMON LOWE.



GRAMMAR

directions for the better learning a language.

Parts of Grammar:

ANALOGY considers words, viz. their parts and accidents; [p. 3, 4, 5. SYNTAX, the putting them together, to express our thoughts. [6, 7.

ANAL-] PARTS OF WORDS: [OGIE
Roman] Eng-) LETTERS (list [Italic
VOWELS, 7: a e i o u y w¹] Liquid — Mute — Double
CONSONANTS (19) the Rest: l m n r. p b f v, c g k q, t d h s. j x z.
in vocal sounds, or SYLLABLES are to be consider'd
SHORT: fácul'ty Quantity amázing: LONG
PRINCIPAL: nécessarily Accent⁴ únbecó'ming: SECONDARY
SIMPLE words, by Sounds Division⁵ by Parts, COMPOUNDS
the KINDS OF WORDS are
pag.) Noun (substantive) Adnoun (adjective) Verb, Particle. (4, 5.
which are either SIMPLE, as thing: or COMPOUND, as no-thing:
PRIMITIVE, as man: or, as manners, DERIVATIVE.
the Accidents of Words are
pag.) Numbers, Degrees, Voices, Moods, Tenses, Persons. (4, 5.
N] Compounds have accidents, mostly, the same as the Simple⁶ [B

OBSERVABLES in SUBTEXT of LESS-MOMENT

DIPHTHONGS are two (Triphthongs, three) vowels in one sound: e. g.
A (4) bait, way, fraud (aunt) thaw — E (8) meat (tread, read, heart)
BEAUTY, sleep, deceit (weigh, neither) obey, people (leopard, george)
FEUD, BREWD — I (3) field, lieu, view. — O (6) load, oeconomy, boil,
FOOD (flood, floor) proud (four, your, flourish, cough, pious) grow
(sorrow) — U (6) quake, (language, guarantee) guest, queen, guide
(build, fruit) quotient, quoit: 27.

CAPITALS [Great letters] begin Periods and Proper-names. They are also
us'd for the monosyllables I, O² — and (7 of them) to express numbers, viz.

nume-) I 1. V 5. X 10. L 50. C 100. D 500. M 1000.³ (vals

N. B. A less number, afore, Abates; after, Encreases: E. G.

IV 4. IX 9. XL 40. XC 90. — VI 6. XIV 14. XIX 19. XXIX.

MARKS in Writing: (..) a *Dialysis* divides the vowels of a diphthong into two syllables: as 'Mosaic.' (-) a *Hyphen* connects the parts of half-compound words, and the syllables of such as are divided at the end of a line. (A) a *Caret* is us'd, where words, that were omitted, are inserted, or interlined. — REFERENCES to Notes &c. are made by Superior numbers (2) Superior letters (2) Asterisks (*) Obelisks (†) Sections (§) Paragraphs (¶) — QUOTATIONS are made by single, or double Commas; right, or inverted (" , ") — ABBREVIATURES (markt with a full point) the most common: (&c.) et caetera, and such like, and so on. (e. g.) exempli gratia, for example. (i. e.) id est, that is. (n.) note, number. (n. b.) nota bene, mark well. (p.) page. (q. d.) quasi dicas, as much as to say. (v.) vide, see. (viz.) videlicet, to-wit.

EXPLICATIONS in NOTES and ILLUSTRATIONS.

1 y, and w, before vowels, are commonly call'd consonants: but, even there, they are the same as ee, oo, rapidly pronounc'd. e. g. year (ee-ear) way (oo-ay).

2 *Emphatical* words may also, on some occasions, be distinguisht by capitals to advantage: as, all along, in this essay.

3 M (1000) in current writing, took a form, whence the character — CIO 1,000; part whereof, united (viz. IO) became D 500: and hence — CCIO 10,000; the half IO 5,000 — CCCIO 100,000; the half IO 50,000 — &c.

The rest of the Notes see p. 8.

A 2

the

the name of a thing is a . . . **NOUN** . . . as a man, man-ners, -hood.

PROPER Names are such as are given to individuals: *John, Joan, &c.*¹

COMMON, such as signify a whole kind: *man, woman (I, thou) &c.*²

(One is **SINGULAR**)

Numbers

(Plural is **MORE**)

Plurals add *s* (but, where necessary, *es*): *-f*, and *-fe*, make *-ves*³.

[*muff-s, bee-s, age-s (a/S-es, a/X-es, a/CH-es, a/SH-es) hal-F, wi-FE, ves*]

⁴, in the end of a noun, is equivalent to *of* before the noun⁵.

the quality of a noun is an **ADNOUN**: as *great, good, manly*⁶.
to encrease)

Compar'd

(or *diminish*)

The **Positive Sense** (*Fine . . . Fair . . .*) admits of two

Degrees of } the { **Comparative** — *R* *ER* } or { **more fine**

Comparison } { **Superlative** — *ST* *EST* } { **most fine**

Sub-]

OBSERVATIONS and EXCEPTIONS.

[**text**

for persons **PRONOUNS** are us'd

in the

Singular

Plural

Number.

Before Verbs: I thou he she

We ye⁷ they

Relativ.⁸ Who

10

After Words: me thee him her

us you them

whom

in any

Possessives⁹: *m-y, ine th-y, ine his her, s*

our, s your, s their, s

whose

in any

in the . . 1st 2^d 3^d

1st 2^d 3^d

Person.

from verbs

VERBALS

are deriv'd

Gerundives in **ING**

doing; and often become nouns, and adnouns¹¹

Participles in **ED**

suffering, with *am* +; past action, with *have* +:

Nouns . . in **ER**

the doer. [+ *I am burn-ed*: + *I have burn-ed*.¹²

Some in *f* make the

Plural Number

by adding *an s*: as in

chief, dwarf, grief, hoof, proof, relief, roof, scarf, wharf.

others are variously irregular:

th-is, e	{	chick chicken	foot feet	man men	penny pence	th-at, o
		child children	goose geese	mouse mice	staff staves	
		die dice	louse lice	ox oxen	tooth teeth	

the following are the same in both numbers:

chicken, deer, hose, kine, sheep, swine — brethren is obsolete.

irregular **Comparisons** are as follows:

Bad worse worst. Good better best. Little less least. Much more most

REDUNDANTS: *Far, farther (further) farthest (furthest, furmost)*

Near, nearer, nearest (next). Out, outer (utter) outmost (outermost, uttermost.)

DEFECTIVES: (1) —, former, formost (foremost, first) —, inner, innermost (inmost.)

nether, nethermost (1, 2) —, —, undermost (3) *rathe, rather, — i. e. soon, er.*

irregular **Persons** are as follows:

I AM, thou art, he is: we are, &c. — CA-N, nst, n — C (sh, w) OUL-D,

dft, d — DI-D, -dft, d — DO-, ft, es — GO-, est, es — HA-D, dft, d — HA-va, ft, s

— MA-Y, yft, y — MIGH-T, test, t — SHA (WI) LL, lt, ll — WA-S, aft (ert) as: ere, &c.

for the **Past Form** of verbs

1. Such as end in *-d*, or *-t*, make the past form the same as the present;

the long vowel, or diphthong (preceding) being made short in the past: as

I spread, I read (i. e. I am spreading, &c.) I spread, I read (i. e. I have spread, &c.)

2. *-d* apostrophated, after hard consonants, is often chang'd into *t*;

the consonant (not necessary to the sound) being left-out: as

fmaCKt, fmeLt, dreaMt, meaNt, ftriPt, miSt, fnaTCHt, froTHt, fiXt.

3. In some, the Preterit and Participle are the same: as

Abide	abode	Bereave	bereft.	Bleed	bled	Build	built.
Awake	awoke.	Befeech	besought.	Breed	bred	Buy	bought
Bend	bent.	Bind	bound	Bring	brought	Can	could

 p.) **VARIATIONS** of such as are in *Italic*, see in **NOTE 13.** 

affirming, to do, or be, is a VERB: as to read, I see, come-back for the Tenses . . . or times

PRESENT (I hang¹) PA- [Preterit] -ST (I hang-ed²) FUTURE absolutely, by shall, will,³ — 4conditionally, by should, would⁵; in the Indicative: By the Present-form [Mood] we Bid, or Speak to⁶: Imperative the other . . . or modes

are exprest by Auxiliary Signs as follows:

Infm-] Undetermind action is denoted by to preceding⁷. [-itive.

Poten-] Permission, Power, Right, &c. by let⁸, may, can⁹. [-tial.

ACTIVE *do] Choices [am, PASSIVE

Transitive: WALK the horse . . (*) . . while we WALK: Intransitive.

of the six . . . Persons . . . two only

are alter'd (pref.) thou fill-EST, he fill-S, (past) thou filled-ST.

all other words are . . PARTICLES:¹⁰ . . as oh! and, from, finely.

Catch	caught.	Grind	ground.	Seek	fought	Stand	flood
Cling	clung	Hang	hung	Sell	fold	Stick	stuck
Creep	crept	Hear	heard	Send	fent	Sting	stung
Dig	dug.	Have	had	Shall	should	String	strung
Ding	dung	Keep	kept	Shine	shone.	Swing	swung
Feed	fed	Lay	laid	Shite	shit	Teach	taught
Feel	felt	Lead	led	Shoe	shod	Tell	told
Fight	fought	Lend	lent	Shread	shred	Think	thought
Find	found	Lose	lost	Sit	sate	Weed	wed.
Flee	fled	Make	made	Sleep	slept	Weep	wept
Fling	flung	May	might	Sling	slung.	Will	would
Fraight	fraught.	Meet	met	Speed	sped	Win	won
Geld	gelt.	Pay	payd	Spend	spent	Wind	wound.
Gild	gilt.	Rend	rent.	Spin	spun.	Work	wrought.
Gird	girt.	Say	saïd	Spit	spate	Wring	wrung

4. In some, the Preterit and Participle are Different: as

Am, Be	was	been	Freeze	froze	frozen:	Sink	sank;	sunk
Bear	bore	börne:	Get	got	gotten:	Slay	flew	flain
Beat	beat	beaten:	Give	gave	given	Slide	slid.	slidden:
Begin	began;	begun	Go	went	gone	Smite	smit	smitten:
Bid	bade	bidden:	Grow	grew	grown	Sow	sowed	sown.
Bite	bit	bitten:	Hew	hewed	hewn.	Speak	spoke	spoken:
Blow	blew.	blown.	Hide	hid	hidden:	Spring	sprang;	sprung
Break	broke	broken:	Hold	held	holden:	Steal	stole	stolen:
Chide	chid.	chidden:	Know	knew	known	Stink	stank;	stunk
Choose	chose	chosen:	Lie	lay	lain	Stride	strode	stridden
Cleave	clove.	cloven:	Mow	mowed	mown.	Strike	struck	stricken:
Come	came	come	Ride	rid	ridden:	Strive	strove	striven
Crow	crew.	crown.	Ring	rang;	rung	Swear	swore	sworn:
Dare	durst.	dared	Rise	rose	risen	Swell	swelled	swollen.
Die	died	dead	Run	ran;	run	Swim	swam;	swum
Do	did	done	See	saw	seen	Take	took	taken
Draw	drew.	drawn.	Seethe	seethd	fodden	Tear	tore	torn:
Drink	drank;	drunk	Shake	shook	shaken:	Thrive	throve	thriven
Drive	drove	driven	Shear	shore.	shorn:	Throw	threw	thrown
Eat	eat, ate	eaten:	Show	showd	shown.	Tread	trod	trodden:
Fall	fell	fallen	Shoot	shot	shotten	Wear	wore	worn:
Fly	flew	flown	Shrink	shrank;	shrunk	Weave	wove	woven:
Forf-ake-ook	-aken:		Sing	sang;	sung	Write	writ	written:

p.) VARIATIONS of such as are in Italic, see in NOTE 12. (8.

SYN-] to express our thoughts, we put our words into [-TAX

Propositions ASSERTIONS*

QUESTIONS†

Affirmative	Boys love — books	Do — boys love books?
Negative	Boys love not books	Do not boys' love books?

in which the subjects, or things spoken-of, may be call'd nouns of the 1st, 2d, or 3d

Person: with which the verb must agree in number, and personal ending: e.g.

I fill, thou filleST, he fills — We fill, ye fill, they fill.

All (not of the 1st, or 2d) are of the 3d (NB) Two or more singulars require a plural.

* ASSERTIONS admit the person after the verb — in Wishing: *May I see the day So be it.* — in Conditions: *Had I heard that: Were it so.* — after Connexives: *Then cried they: So, quoth I, said he, &c.* — in Metatheses: V. Figures, p. 7.

† QUESTIONS are generally form'd by the auxiliaries. In some cases the verb it-self may be us'd (as, *Wherein consists the nature of vice?*) but, by the auxiliaries, the expression is much more current (as, *Wherein does the nature of vice consist?*)

to ascertain the sense of words in construction, and
to regulate the accent of the voice in reading;

various

POINTS

are us'd:

- Comma, at shortest pauses, after simple members of a sentence²:
- Semicolon, at greater distinctions, between conjunct [complex] members³:
- Colon, at larger members; one of which, at least, consists of conjuncts:
- Period, at complete sentences, i. e. where the sense is quite finish'd.

VICARIOUS POINTS

? Interrogation-point is us'd to ask questions, in expostulations, &c.

! Exclamation-point is us'd in admiring, applauding, bewailing, &c.

() Parenthesis includes incidental sentences, and limitations, &c.

[] Parathesis [Brackets] includes synonyms, and explicatives, &c.

For Instance: *As we perceive the shadow to have mov'd along the dial-plate⁴, though we cannot discern it moving⁵; and are sensible the grass has grown, which we could not observe to grow⁶: so the advances we make in knowlege, as they consist of minute steps, are only perceivable (generally speaking) by retrospection [reviewing the distance gone-over, or recollecting the number and value of the notices gain'd]⁷. so weak are our faculties! so abstruse the mysteriet of nature⁸! What shall we say then?⁹ does heaven forbid our search¹⁰? or is truth less valuable for lying deep¹¹?*

1 So pronouns also: as *Am not I?* but, rather thus: *Am I not?*

2 i. e. such as have, or imply one noun, and verb [as *I, and thou must go: He came, saw, and conquer'd.* i. e. *I must go, thou must go: He came, he saw, &c.*] or the adjuncts of either: as *A good, and wise man said so: He spoke well, and wisely.* i. e. *A good man said so, a wise man said so: &c.*

3 i. e. such as consist of more than one simple member, or affirmation, whether actual or virtual.

4 Here, the two members of the clause (ending at the semicolon) being both simple affirmations [of equal degree] are only separated by a comma.

5 Here, the colon-clause being divided into two equal parts, and those conjunct ones (since they include others) they are distinguish'd by a semicolon.

6 Here, what precedes consisting of con-

junct members, a higher pointing was necessary, to separate it from the other; and therefore the colon takes place.

7 And here, what follows depending on the foregoing sentence, but being not properly a part of it; another distinction, not equal to that of a full point, seems highly convenient: which may be call'd a *semi-period*, and mark'd as a period; a lower-case letter following, to distinguish it from the period.

8 Here a full-stop [or vicarious point, the sense so requiring it] takes place; what follows not being a part of the preceding sentence, nor so depending on it as does the epiphonema in the close of it.

9 instead of a *semi-period*. } VICARIOUS.

10 instead of a *colon*.

11 instead of *such point* as the sense following requires: to which regard is to be had in all Punctuation.

FIG-] in words, and their construction, there are also [URES
 various FIGURES or forms.

Figures of Analogy.

Antimeria seems to put one Kind for another: as *I nothing doubt, but &c.*¹

Archaisms are antique, or almost obsolete inflexions of words: — by **ANTITHESIS** (till of late, and even now, chiefly in law and divinity) -*eth*, or -*th* is us'd for *s* of the 3d person singular: as *he fill-eth, he love-th*. — by **PARAGOGE** (anciently) was added to the plural persons of the present form of verbs -*en*, or -*n*: as *we fill-en, ye love-n*. — by **PROSTHESIS**, *y* before adnouns, and verbs: as *ylike, yclad, &c.*

Metaplasmus adds, takes-away, transposes, changes Letters; and may be considerd under the following particulars:

ANTITHESIS (in the Inflexion of words) Changes — generally, *y* into *i*: e.g. (numb.) *ſ-y, ies.* (degr.) *dr-y, ier, iest.* (tens.) *cr-y, ied, (perſ.) iest, ies, (verbal) ier.* — sometimes -*ed* (of the participle) into -*en*: as *engraven, thriven*: so *laden* (i.e. loaded) *molten* (i.e. melted) *ſawen* (i.e. ſawed) &c. V. Archaiſm.

APOCOPE (in the End of verbs) Cuts off — *est* of the 2d person, in commanding: as *Burn the books* — *s* of the 3d, after *if, though, whether, &c.* e.g. *Though he come, yet will I not &c.* — both, after auxiliaries: e.g. *Thou doſt come: Does he ſee? &c.* V. p. 4. n. 5.

APOSTROPHUS (') marks the Leaving-out — in the Modern way of pronunciation, -*e* (1) of the 2d person -*est*; as *lov'ſt*: and (2) of the paſt form -*ed*; as *lov'd*². — in the Familiar ſtyle (i) in Single words (1) by Aphaereſis, *th* in *them* (as *be ſound 'em.*) (2) by Syncope, *l* in *cov'd, ſhov'd, wov'd.* (3) by Apocope, *e* in *tbe*, and *f* in *of* (knight o' th' garter) (ii) in Conſtruction (1) *A*, in . . . *am*, after *I*: . . . *art*, after *thou* . . . *are*, after *they* (*I'm, thou'rt, they're*) (2) *I*, in . . . *is*, after nouns (the man's mad) and *it, that, there, what, where* (it's here &c.) . . . *it*, after *do, in, is, on, was* (*I'll do't &c.*) (3) *N*, in *in, on*, before *th'* (i'th' ditch, &c.) (4) *O*, in . . . *do*, before *ye* (*d'ye*) . . . *not*, after *do, may* (don't, &c.) and in *ar'n't, can't, ſhan't, wo'n't* (for "are not, can not, ſhall not, will not") (5) *Wi*, in *will*; and *Woul*, in *would*; after *I, he, ſhe, we, you, they* (*I'll go: I'd have you do ſo: &c.*)

EPENTHESIS (in the Inflexion of words) Doubles the final conſonant, after a vowel, to ſecure its firm ſound³: as (adn.) *Bi-g, gger, ggeſt.* (verb) *Ro-b, bbeſt, bbeth; bbing, bbéd, bber.*

SYNCOPE (in the Inflexion of verbs ending in -*e*) Cuts-out -*e*: as *Love-ſt, th; d'r: Gave-ſt.*

Figures of Syntax.

Ellipſis LEAVES-OUT words that may be Underſtood as well as if they were expreſt: e.g. *He gives but a penny (for) a day (to) a man. ſo (on) monday next, I am reſolv'd, when the people (whom) you expect from Paul's (church, ſhall) come; (that) if I (ſhall) have done (what I have, or ſhall have in hand) by five (hours) o'(f the) clock, I will go to your father's (houſe) and (I will) tell (to) him the whole (thing, matter, affair) (for) to make him eaſy (for) ſome time longer (than &c.)* V. p. 5. n. 5—8.

Enallage, of the *Accidents*, oft puts one for another:—Number: *Five pound, ten ſhilling: Six foot high: Seven year old: A little pains.*—Tenſe: *Then comes Alexander with all his forces.*—Number and perſon: *When you was here.*

Metatheliſ TRANSPOSES words out of their natural order: as *Bleſſed is the man: Many have I heard, &c.* (NB) *whom, which, whoſe*, are always to plac'd.

— In Poetry this figure is frequent, various, and agreeable.

Pleonaliſmus ADDS more than is neceſſary (in plain conſtruction) to give a force or emphasis [as *I ſaw it with theſe eyes: Is he come back again? The lord, he is god*] call'd — **ANACOLYTHON**, when there is an inconſequence: as *They that dwell in the land of the ſhadow of death, upon them has the light ſhin'd.*

Synetiſis: LIKE ſenſe, like conſtruction: Thus, Collectives have the conſtruction of Plurals: e.g. *The Mob were ſcowering the ſtreets; and Part fall on him.*

Tmesis Divides words, and interpoſes others: as *what things ſoever, for whatſoever things.*

¹ Where *nothing* (a noun) ſeems to be put for *not* (a particle) but really is not: the conſtruction being this, *I doubt in nothing*, i.e. *in no reſpect*; or, *not at all.*

² In this caſe the apoſtrophus might well be omitted; being unſightly, and of

no uſe: except perhaps to denote the preceding — conſonant, ſoft: as *embrac'd, &c.* — vowel, long: as *refin'd, &c.* where it might otherwiſe be read *embrakd, refind, &c.*

³ Not ſo, after a diphthong: as *ſea-l, leſt.*

NOTES to pag. 3.

4 **ACCENT** is the force or vehemence given to one syllable more than another in the pronunciation of a word; and is — either *Principal* (") which takes place from the last syllable to the seventh: as "remain, continue, continual, continually, necessarily, signification, incomprehensibility" — or *Secondary* (") which affects (1) Commonly every other syllable from the principal, especially before it: as "cô'mprehend, beâtîtú'de, cõ'rrespondent, intõ'mprehensibile, trá'nsubstántiatiõn". (2) Sometimes the 3d: as "mó'rтификаtion, confédéracy". (3) Sometimes the 4th: as "unréasonablene'ss".

5 This rule — in *Spelling* may perhaps be more instructive and useful than the nice syzygies of the grammarians [e. g. (simpl.) "lov-er, div-in-it-y" (comp.) "a-scend, ec-lipse".] and — in *Writing* ought more especially to be observ'd. V. Hyphen, p. 3.

6 e. g. *chief* (in the plural number) makes *chiefs*: and, consequently, so does *kerchief* [cover-chief, Chaucer] *band-kerchief*, &c.

NOTES to pag. 4.

1 London, Thames, Diamond, Ring-wood, &c. (2) city, river, horse, dog, &c.

3 *f* loſtend into *v*: as is also *s* into *z* (houses) and *th* into *ð* (paths).

4 from (not *bis*, but) *-es*, the Saxon termination, of like import.

5 as *the land's end*, or *the end of the land: the king-of-England's court*: &c. — NB. (1) Plurals in *-s* (on account of the cacophony, and ambiguity) do not well admit it. (2) In Half-compounds it has no place: as *self-love, supper-time, house-holder*, &c.

6 Hither refer such words, whose sense is incomplete without the noun — whether only joind with it (1) before: as *a, the, my, thy, no*, &c. (2) after: as *enough, now* — or only us'd without it: as *ours, yours, hers, theirs, none*: — or both: as *mine, thine, his, both, own*, &c.

7 *you* has excluded the use of *ye* in conversation; in which it is also commonly us'd for *thou*.

8 call'd — *Relatives*, because they refer to something aforementioned: as also — *Interrogatives*, when they ask a question — *Indefinites*, when they do not. (NB) *Which* is us'd of things: *That*, of persons and things: *What* [that, which] of things: e. g. "What he asks, is right."

9 The — *former* form us'd with a noun; the — *latter*, without: as *my back, 'tis mine*.

10 e. g. — Before verbs; *I love, Who am: Thou lovest, Who art*, &c. — After verbs or particles: *I love Him, Whom thou lovest, by Whom thou art beloved*.

11 e. g. *He (doing) reading the various (noun) readings on his (adn.) reading-desk, fell asleep (legendo) in reading*. — Absolutely, thus: *Death approaching, sinners tremble*. — V. p. 5. n. 1, 2.

12 and even with *am*, in some intransitives: as *come, gone, run, risen, grown*, &c.

THE

e. g. *He is come, She was gone*. V. p. 5. n. 5.

— Participles are also us'd as adnouns:

e. g. *learned men*, &c.

13 VARIATIONS of the *Preterits* and *Participles* in Italic: (1) Those with a *period* admit also the regular form. (II) For the Participles with a *colon* is us'd the preterit-form also. (III) For the Preterits with a *semicolon* is us'd the participle-form also. (IV) The rest are varied as follows (1) Preterits (more antique, or vulgar) *bare, bid, brake, clang, drive, gat, mought, rise, rode, smote, spake, spit, strid, sware, wrote*. (2) Participle: *man, that is born of a woman*.

NOTES to pag. 5.

1 The *present* time is also signified by *do*, and *am*: as *I do build*, (activ.) *I am building* (passiv.) *The house is building*: q. d. *in building*.

2 The *past* time is also express'd, when consider'd — as absolutely past, by *have*: e. g. *I have supped* [Preter-perfect] — as past at a certain time past, by *had*: e. g. *I had supped*; viz. when he came-in [Pluperfect] — as present to a certain time past, by *did*, and *was*: e. g. *I did sup, or was supping*; viz. when he came-in, &c. [Imperfect].

3 Further — *shall*, Indicative (1) in the First person, signifies bare futurity: as *I shall go to town to-morrow*. (2) in the Rest, it implies the will or pleasure of the speaker: as *You shall go to town to-morrow*: — *will*, the reverse: as (1) *I will go* &c. i. e. have a mind, design, &c. (2) *You will go* &c. i. e. so it will be that you will go.

4 Further — *should* implies (1) simple futurity: as *I should be griev'd to see it*. (2) or obligation: as *I should serve my friend* — *would*, the will or disposition: as *I would burn rather than turn*.

5 *Have* [and, in some intransitives, *be*] after the future signs, denote the time, which will be past before another thing (which is to come) happens, or is: as *When I shall have sup'd* [and he shall be come] *you may read: If you should have sup'd* [and he should be gone] *before I come*. V. p. 4. n. 12.

6 generally, without the pronoun: as *fight the good fight of faith*: i. e. "fight thou, fight ye": or, "do thou fight, do ye fight".

7 as *To study is pleasant: I desire, am desirous, have a desire to study* — NB. *To* is not express'd after *see, hear, know*, &c; also *bid, dare, make, must*; and the auxiliary signs *can, let*, &c.

8 e. g. *Let me, him, us† them, all†* (&c.) *go: Thou mayst, he may* (&c.) *go. † Sing we to god, our strength. † Know all men* &c.

9 This mood is call'd — *Optative*, when importing a wish; and — *Subjunctive*, as being subjoind to another verb, with a particle, or indefinite.

10 PARTICLES are distinguish'd (by Grammarians) into 4 sorts: — INTERJECTIONS, such as express the passions: e. g. *oh! fy, &c*. — CONJUNCTIONS, such as join, or disjoin: e. g. *and, or, &c*. — PREPOSITIONS, such as modify nouns: e. g. *from, to, &c*. — ADVERBS, the rest: e. g. *finely, when, &c*.
END.